

**Premature Repentance.**  
The sick man seized his wife's hand in his feeble grasp.  
"Tell me the truth at once," he begged.  
"Oh, William! It's all right. The crisis is past, and the doctor says you will recover."  
"Is he sure of that?"  
"Perfectly."  
"Well, say, dear—run and telephone to my partner that I didn't mean what I said yesterday about not foreclosing that mortgage. I was delicious, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

**A Heavy Fine.**  
Under the Elkins law any railroad company which pays rebates in any form, or any shipper who accepts them, is liable to a fine of from \$1000 to \$20,000 upon conviction. It also prohibits the carrying of freight at less than the published tariffs. The Interstate Commerce Commission is empowered to detect and prosecute violators of this statute. President Knapp, of the commission, states that since this law was passed rebate paying has been as rare as forgery.

**Attend to the Lawn.**  
Roll the lawn well all over once or twice a week. That will compact the roots which have been loosened by the frost of the past winter, and the resulting benefit to the grass will pay you well.—Garden Magazine.

## NO TONGUE CAN TELL

**How I Suffered With Itching and Bleeding Eczema Until Cured by Cuticura.**

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with a terribly painful, itching and bleeding eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well. (Signed) Mrs. A. E. son, Bellevue, Mich."

**French Printing Trade Exhibition.**  
Following British precedent of 1904, an international exhibition of printing, papermaking, journalism, engraving and all graphic arts is to be held in Paris in 1906. It is to be the largest show of the kind ever held. Paper manufacturing and wood pulp making will, it is stated, be shown in operation.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. J. CHERRY & Co., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cherry for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.  
W. C. & T. A. W. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
W. A. KENNY & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**What is an Ideo?**  
A companion question to the famous "What are Keats?" was provided by the intelligent curiosity of a lady spectator of Mr. Tree's "Julius Caesar," who demanded "What is an Ideo?" It is a natural pitfall for modern generations. Even Bulwer Lytton allowed one of his Roman characters to say, "It stands fixed for the ninth Ideo of August," although he must have known that "Ideo" is a plural without a singular. Why the Romans called the 15th of March, May, July, October and the 13th of every other month the Ideos, they do not seem to have known for certain themselves. Some thought it meant the half-way day of the month, from an Etruscan word meaning "to divide," but modern philology, digging into Sanscrit, has suggested that it means the bright time of the month, full moon.—London Chronicle.

**Two Years to Make a Soldier.**  
The new law fixing two years as the term of military service instead of one month is welcome, the French press quoting the statement of the Japanese that far from being worn out, they are able to get all the troops they want, being able to make a fine soldier out of a civilian in three months. The French conclude that two years ought to suffice to make a soldier out of a French civilian.—New York World.

**A Nickle's Worth of Jumps.**  
"A small boy came into my store the other day," remarked the druggist, "and asked for five cents' worth of 'jumps.' Now what do you suppose he wanted?"  
"When everybody gave it up the druggist told them what the boy had been sent for was hops.—New York Press."

**HONEST CONFESSION.**  
**A Doctor's Talk on Food.**  
There are no faster set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly confession of the fact.

A case in point is that of an eminent practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:  
"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all much advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads.' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the roughest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts for supper with my little grandsons. I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.  
"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits so lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does. I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for ten years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
There's a reason.  
Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## TEN HOUR LAW KILLED

**United States Supreme Court Declares It to Be Unconstitutional.**

### LONG LEGAL FIGHT CLOSED

**Justice Harlan Declares This to Be One of the Most Important Decisions of the Century—The Case of Lochner vs. the State of New York Settled Forever—May Affect Eight Hour Law Also**

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States held to be unconstitutional the New York State law making ten hours a day's work and sixty hours a week's work in that State.

The decision was rendered by Justices Peckham, White and Day. Justices Harlan and Holmes dissented.

"No more important decision than this has been rendered in the last century," was the comment of Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion. He declared the decision of the Supreme Court as read by Justice Peckham to be an interference in State rights that was not warranted.

The decision was handed down in the case of "Lochner versus the State of New York," and has been pending in different courts for several years. The importance of the case has been clearly recognized. The lower courts all upheld the law, and this last decision must result in the nullification of all legislation along similar lines.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court was based on the ground that the law interferes with the free exercise of the rights of contract between individuals. "The right to purchase or to sell labor is part of the liberty protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, unless there are circumstances which exclude the right," is the wording of part of the decision.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York upheld the law and affirmed the judgment of the trial court holding Lochner guilty. The decision of the New York Court of Appeals was written by Judge Parker, and the court divided four to three on the question of validity.

The sixty-hour-a-week law is chapter 415 of the New York Laws of 1900, and prescribes a ten-hour day except where it may be desired to work for a longer daily period in order to procure a shorter day at the end of the week. Sixty hours for the week is the limit prescribed by the law, however, in all biscuit, bread or cake bakeries or confectionery establishments. A violation of the law is described as a misdemeanor.

Joseph Lochner, a baker of Utica, N. Y., was charged with permitting an employee to work extra hours, as he wished to learn to make cake. Lochner, who conducted a non-union shop, was arrested at the instance of the trades unions of Utica and on conviction paid a fine of \$50. In a short time another case was made against him, and he fought on the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

To-day's opinion dealt entirely with the constitutional question involved. Justice Peckham stated that the law "is not an act merely fixing the number of hours which shall constitute a legal day's work, but an absolute prohibition of the employer permitting under any circumstances more than ten hours' work to be done in his establishment." He continued:

"The employee may desire to earn the extra money which would arise from his working more than the prescribed time, but this statute forbids the employer from permitting the employee to earn it.

"The general rights to his business part of the liberty of the individual protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Under that provision no State can deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right to purchase or sell labor is part of the liberty protected by this amendment unless there are circumstances which exclude the right."

Justice Harlan and Holmes each delivered dissenting opinions, Justice Harlan saying, in part:

"No one can doubt that there are many reasons, based upon the experience of mankind, in support of the theory that, all things considered, more than ten hours' steady work each day, from week to week, in a bakery or confectionery establishment may be dangerous to the health, impair the usefulness and shorten the lives of the workmen. \* \* \* Let the State alone in the management of its purely domestic affairs, so long as it does not appear beyond all question that it has violated the Federal Constitution."

**Annals Many Contracts.**  
Albany, N. Y.—Six officers who are experts on law said that the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the ten-hour law is unconstitutional not only violates that act in New York, but the eight-hour labor act as well. If so it annuls millions of dollars' worth of State contracts and would particularly affect those just signed for the construction of the \$100,000,000 barge canal.

### LOOPING THE LOOP KILLED HER

**Woman Who Rode in the Auto in Paris Performance Is Dead.**

Paris, France.—Owing to the death of the woman who was found to be suffering from congestion of the brain after looping the loop in an automobile the Prefect of Police has forbidden similar performances.

### GREAT FIRE IN CHILE.

**City of Pisagua Suffers Nearly \$2,000,000 Loss.**

Santiago, Chile.—Fire at night caused great damage in the city of Pisagua. Fifteen blocks of buildings were destroyed, including the town hall and several banks. The loss is estimated at \$1,750,000.

### Oryza Reports a Victory.

Field Marshal Oryza reported the repulse of five Russian squadrons.

### Labor News Notes.

Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Court House stone-cutters strike against the "open shop." A general strike of ice and coal wagon drivers was instituted in St. Louis, Mo.

Brewery coopers, about 350 in all, went on strike in Milwaukee, Wis., for a wage increase.  
The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has made wonderful strides in the two years of its existence.  
Four hundred ironworkers in Cincinnati, Ohio, went on strike because their demand for more pay and an eight-hour day was refused.

## GIRL BATTLES WITH APE

**Monster Orang-Outang Escapes From His Cage.**

**Miss Bartles Faces Enraged Beast in Her Father's New York City Store.**

New York City.—Pretty eighteen-year-old Lillian Bartles for an hour and a half fought a giant orang-outang which had escaped from its cage. Her father, William Bartles, is an importer of wild animals and has a store at No. 100 Greenwich street. The huge monkey, which stands four feet six in height, and weighs about 110 pounds, was one of a consignment recently received from India.

Reinforcements in the shape of three men, at the end of a fierce struggle, saved the girl from being seriously injured.

The ape acted mostly on the defensive while seeking freedom, so long as the girl was his only adversary, but when the men took a hand he turned savagely upon them and bit one so badly his hand may have to be amputated.

Miss Lillian assists in the big store, in which all manner of animals, birds and fishes are exposed for sale. At 9 o'clock at night the doors had been locked, business was at an end, and she was sitting at her desk busy book-keeping, when the big orang-outang, without a moment's warning, suddenly seized the bars of his cage and broke them to pieces. The next moment he leaped to the floor.

Miss Bartles was alarmed, but she did not lose her presence of mind. Approaching the huge animal, which was chattering with rage, she tried to coax it back to its cage. Meanwhile all the various birds and beasts broke out into a perfect bedlam. The din was terrific.

The store was brilliantly lighted, the windows curtains up, and quickly an excited crowd of more than a hundred gathered on the sidewalk. Some tried to force the locked doors and aid the girl in her alarming plight.

Miss Bartles fixed her big brown eyes on the brute and tried to cow it into submission. She sought no aid. For a moment it stood chattering, and showing its great white teeth. Slowly she approached it, holding an apple in her hand as bait to lure it into captivity again. When within a foot of it the ape suddenly bounded toward a winding iron staircase, which leads from the store to the residence of the Bartles.

Then a strange chase began. Up two stories the girl followed at the heels of the ape. The door windows were closed, the ape turned at bay. Then the situation was reversed.

Down the stairs again flew the girl with the great brute close behind. The courage she had in facing her escaped prisoner began to ooze when she found it pursuing her.

Side-stepping to the rear of the store, she hid for a moment as the now thoroughly frenzied brute dashed down again. Meaningless shrieks and screams on the sidewalk were yelling for the police, the fire engines and any sort of help. Three men more plucky than the rest had rushed up the stairs to the Bartles residence and they followed the ape down the stairway to the store.

Seeing himself outnumbered, the monkey then sought to escape through the big plate-glass windows to the street. In these windows are large tanks, containing gold and other fancy furs. Into one of these the monkey flopped, and becoming almost entirely immersed, splashed and floundered like a drowning man. This seemed to cool his excitement to some extent.

Miss Lillian, who had been reinforced by her cousin, Miss Freda Bartles, then rallied and took command of the attack, issuing orders to the three male youths. To one she threw a big sack, telling him to put it over the monkey's head. This he did, but dripping with water, and full of fight, the ape sprang from the tank, and fastened his fangs in the man's hand.

The other two fell upon him, however, and, beating him with clubs and sticks, reduced him to submission. He was carried back to his cage in a condition of aggressive fury for years, but an argument with an entire squad of police.

Miss Lillian suffered no worse harm than a few scratches on the hand. The unknown man who aided her and who was bitten by the ape, had his wounds dressed at a neighboring drug store and went home.

### HEIR TO THE BELGIAN THRONE.

**Son of King Leopold's Brother Is to Be Named Officially.**

Antwerp.—It was learned here that this year, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence, Prince Albert, son of King Leopold's brother, the Count of Flanders, will be publicly proclaimed heir to the throne, as the health of the Count is not sufficiently satisfactory to allow of his succession. This has been tacitly understood for years, but was never officially sanctioned.

### LIMOGES STRIKERS RIOT.

**Factories of the Havillands Attacked by the Workmen.**

Limoges, France.—The strikers who were locked out of the Havilland porcelain works and who made an attack on that and several other factories, sacked Theodore Lavilland's works. Among the things which the mob destroyed was a valuable automobile. Several policemen were injured in attempting to protect the property.

### Choctaw Agent Dead.

The body of W. H. Ainsley, special representative of the Choctaw Indians at Washington, D. C., was found on a sand bar in the Arkansas River, five miles from Fort Smith. He disappeared from a hotel there.

### Togo Captures Colliers.

A dispatch from Saigon said that Admiral Togo's warships had captured a large number of colliers off the coast of the Coochin China coast.

### The Field of Sports.

The Highlanders won from Macon by 9 to 1.  
The New York Giants defeated Columbus by a score of 9 to 4.

Four balloons held a race from England across the channel to France. The Giants easily defeated the Jersey City Eastern League team at the Polo Ground.

The Highlanders disposed of the fast Newark nine at American League Park.  
The Napier boats were first and second respectively in the 100 kilometre race at Monaco.

## ROOSEVELT SHOOT BEAR

**Kills a Six Hundred Pound Bruin the First Day.**

### TAKES NO FOOLHARDY RISKS

**Chief Executive Arrives at New Castle, Col., Makes Speech and Immediately Starts For Camp Twenty Miles Away—Protest Against Caged Animals Being Hunted.**

New Castle, Col.—President Roosevelt, with his usual luck, killed his first bear before he got to his camp the other day. The Presidential party started to the hunting grounds, and when fifteen miles out the dogs struck a bear trail and the President insisted upon going after him.

Within a half hour the dogs had overtaken the bear. The President dismounted and, after waiting in order to avoid hitting the dogs, pumped several shots into the badly fagged bear, killing him.

It was a cinnamon bear, weighing about 600 pounds. Goff skinned the animal, and the party finally succeeded in reaching camp about five o'clock in the evening. The day was sunny and pleasant.

A parade had been planned at New Castle, but it did not take place. It had been arranged to form a procession, led by a miners' brass band, a caged bear and the President's party on horseback. This pageant was to pass through the village streets and into the hills, where the bear was to be turned loose and given a start of thirty minutes.

The State Humane Society broke up the plans on the ground that the bear might return to the village and harm children, as it had been caged so long that it was vicious. After the Humane Society had interfered the hunters of the bear tried to sell it to the President's guides, but they said they would take their game wild, as domesticated animals had no attractions for the President.

At noon the party started from New Castle at an easy canter over the hills to the permanent camp, which is situated at East Divide Creek, on Charles Penny's ranch, twenty-three miles southwest of New Castle. There is about a foot of snow in that region, and bear tracks were seen there.

Before starting, the President announced that he was not going to struggle hand to hand with a grizzly bear or strangle any mountain lions with bare hands. He said he did not expect to bag a large amount of game, and would feel satisfied if he should get one bear during the whole hunt. His rapid ride was exhibited with great pride as a protection he would constantly keep between himself and danger.

The President and his hunting party reached New Castle at ten minutes to eight o'clock in the morning and waited more than two hours for an official mail that had been sent to Redstone, where it had been intended that the seat of Government should be established while the President was away in the mountains hunting bear and other game.

The President shook hands with most of the 400 citizens of New Castle after he had been introduced by Mayor George H. Norris.

The party was photographed, the President made a brief address, shook hands with the train crew and looked over the specially decorated locomotive that drew his train from Colorado Springs.

The run to New Castle was pleasant. Huge bonfires lighted the way during the night and inhabitants of the towns along the railroad stayed up until far into the morning to cheer the President as he passed. Getting up early, the party had breakfast of fresh mountain trout, while all viewed from the car windows the magnificent scenery along the Colorado Midland Railroad.

Near Basalt the first car of the special train hit a rock that had slid down to the edge of the track. The only damage done was the knocking off of a cap of the rear truck of the car Viceroy.

When the train arrived at New Castle the President, dressed in his shooting clothes of heavy tan duck, greeted the people from the rear platform. He was made and conventionalities had been observed the President gave personal supervision to his hunting outfit. He unsheathed his knife and felt its keen edge, unlimbered his gun and saw that it was in fine working order and looked over the horse that had been selected for his ride to camp. The animal was white, weighing about eleven hundred pounds, and is about fourteen and one-half hands high. It is said to be one of the sure-footed mountain climbers in Colorado, but it is not noted for speed.

John Goff, Jake Borah and Brick P. Wells, guides in mountain costumes, busied themselves in arranging for the trip. In addition to the President's personal party, which was composed of himself, Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, and P. B. Stewart, of Colorado Springs, ten men rode to the hunting camp. Five men were already at the camp with everything ready for the comfort of the party.

### Czar Refuses Petition.

The Emperor at his palace in Tsarkoe-Selo refused the Russian clergy's petition for reforms in the church, but promised to take up the question when the state of the country permitted.

### Injury to the Iowa.

The muzzle of an eight-inch gun on the battleship Iowa was blown off at target practice off Pensacola, Fla.

### Steeple Jack Killed.

Andrew Brown, a "steeple Jack," was killed in a fall from St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

### Steamer Reports Hing.

A steamer reaching Hong Kong, China, reported firing 150 miles north of the Natuna Islands.

### Fredericksburg to Claim Hero.

Fredericksburg, Va., will claim John Paul Jones' body on the ground that his only home in America was in that town.

### For Equality of Sexes.

The National Congress of Women, in Washington, D. C., adopted a series of resolutions proclaiming that there should be an equality of the sexes.

### Prevent Disorder in St. Petersburg.

Large forces of troops and police prevented disorder at the Putiloff works in St. Petersburg, Russia.

## ANOTHER PANAMA PLAN

**New Proposition Made the Government by Linden W. Bates.**

**Prominent Engineer Asserts His Method Will Save Time and Millions in Money.**

Washington, D. C.—Two big boxes were delivered at the White House a day or two before President Roosevelt departed for the West by Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department. When opened they were found to contain beautiful models of relief maps of the Panama Canal. President Roosevelt, Cabinet Ministers and other callers examined the maps with great interest, as also have Chairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Wallace and the members of the new Panama Canal Commission.

These models present in graphic form an entirely new project for solving the physical problem at Panama, and this project was deemed so promising that for its consideration President Roosevelt ordered the creation of a board of consulting engineers, composed of the most eminent professional men to be found in the world. During the coming autumn it is expected the board of engineers will assemble in this city and probably go to the Isthmus to make a thorough investigation and decide upon the plan to be adopted.

The new project is the work of Linden W. Bates, the eminent hydraulic engineer. Mr. Bates is an American, but most of his work has been done abroad. As a youth he had valuable experience in building mountain railways in the West. He executed an important contract on the Chicago drainage canal. There he invented and built a hydraulic dredge which has revolutionized dredging throughout the world. He built monster dredges for the Mississippi River Commission. The Belgian Government invited him to prepare plans for the enlarged harbor at Antwerp. He carried out important dredging work for the Russian Government on the Volga. He prepared plans for the Indian Government for improving the river at Calcutta, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering in the world. He devised plans for similar work at Adelaide and other ports in Australia for the Australian Government; also for the improvement of the St. Lawrence for the Dominion Government, and many more in various countries.

Last year he visited the Isthmus and made a careful study of the Panama problem. The result is the present project, which is entirely new and differs materially from any previous plan.

The principal feature of Mr. Bates' scheme is the creation of lakes out of the swamps near the terminals of the canal, which will not only obviate the necessity for most of the excavation in those places, but will also enable greater speed through the lakes than in the canal banks, reducing the time across the Isthmus from thirteen hours, estimated by a sea level canal, to eight and a half or nine hours. These lakes, he proposes to form by the construction of barrages between the hills so as to impound the waters of the Chagres River, which are to be diverted partly toward the Atlantic and partly toward the Pacific. The lakes are to be fitted with spillways to discharge surplus waters, such as floods from the Chagres, into both oceans. Twenty-six miles of the distance across the Isthmus would by this plan be through the lakes. Either two or four locks would be necessary, and Mr. Bates figures the canal could be completed by 1915, as against 1915-16, for a sea level canal. The cost of the canal completed would be \$145,000,000, whereas the sea level project will cost \$230,000,000.

### BULL GOES FAMOUS MATADOR.

**Suarez, Twice Wounded, Regains His Feet and Fights Back.**

Cap Martin, France.—The famous matador of Seville, Antonio Suarez, was gored in the face in the course of a bull fight here. Before he recovered himself the bull gored him in the back. Suarez finally regained his feet and continued the fight with blood streaming from his wounds.

### STEAMER HELD BY ICE.

**The Sagamore a Prisoner to Bergs For Sixteen Hours.**

Boston, Mass.—The Warren Line steamship Sagamore, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, reported having been imprisoned for sixteen hours by icebergs on the Grand Banks. When the vessel reached the banks a dense fog prevailed, and when this lifted a sea was found to be surrounded by great masses of ice, which towered high above her. Captain Fenton ordered the engines stopped, and sixteen hours had passed before the steamer could pick her way through the icebergs.

### For New School of Arts.

Announcement was made of plans for a great school of fine arts, in New York City, to be called the Academy of Design of Columbia, and to absorb the present academy under university auspices, with the co-operation of the Museum of Art.

### For New Receiving Hospital.

A contract for the construction of a new island in New York Harbor, on which a hospital for immigrants will be erected, was awarded by Secretary Metcalf at Washington, D. C.

### General John Palmer Dead.

General John Palmer, former Secretary of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in Albany, N. Y., after an illness of several months.

### People Talked About.

Ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont has just bought a \$12,000 automobile.  
Frank H. Hitchcock has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General.

It is now asserted that John D. Rockefeller draws but \$20,000 a year as salary from the Standard Oil Company.

The King of Siam has authorized a loan of \$5,000,000, chiefly to be used for the construction of new railways, ports, etc.

## CANAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL

**Attorney General Renders Opinion Upholding Administration.**

### BARRETT COWS PANAMA ARMY

**Omission or Inaction of Congress No Bar to Continuation of Our Rule—President's Power Ample—Fifty Panama Soldiers Threatened Mutiny Last November, But Mr. Barrett Warned Them.**

Washington, D. C.—Attorney-General Barrett has rendered an opinion about the effect of Congress' failure to legislate for the government of the Panama Canal zone, under which the Government will now go ahead just as if there had been legislation. The failure of Congress to take action was not accidental, but deliberate. The House was determined to clean out the old Walker Canal Commission. It passed a bill for that purpose, presented by Representative Mann, of the Commercial Committee, and bearing the stamp of that committee's approval.

The influence of some members of the commission blocked the bill in the Senate, where a counter bill was introduced. Whatever may have been the reasons of Congress for failing to re-enact or complete its legislation, the proper presumption is that it was of the opinion that the power conferred upon the President was ample and continued until it should otherwise direct, and that it rested content on the knowledge that until it should otherwise direct the existing temporary government survived and went out to perform its functions and duties as already marked out.

"The Secretary of War on March 6, 1905, cabled to the Governor of the canal zone that the administration of government there would continue as before. The principle is that where a territorial government under the authority of the United States, temporary and provisional in character, has its origin in lawful authority, it continues to enforce the law and serve the usual purposes of civilized institutions until it is legally displaced. This principle arises ex-necessitate and means that anarchy shall not follow because there has been a legislative omission or failure to provide a new and permanent status.

"This principle must be equally applicable whether the original rightful authority was an exercise of the war power or whether it rested, as here, upon temporary and provisional laws of Congress."

### Barrett Saves the Day.

Diplomatic correspondence made public at the State Department contains a dispatch from Minister Barrett at Panama giving an account of the assistance rendered by him in averting trouble there at the time of the attempted revolution led by General Huertas last November.

After it had been arranged that General Huertas should resign and the Panama Army disband a hitch occurred. About fifty soldiers marched, unarmed, to the Government House, followed by a great crowd, and informed the President of the republic that they would not accept the Government's plan to pay them off in two installments, but demanded the whole amount at that time.

Minister Barrett, who was present at the time, advised the President to be absolutely firm, but the soldiers persisted and muttered threats against the President. The Minister, in informing the State Department of the incident, said:

"When this word came up from the street I saw that there must be no further delay in bringing matters to an end, and taking General Huertas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, with me, I went down stairs and out upon the sidewalk in front of the soldiers who were there assembled. In brief words I told General Huertas to say to them that the United States with its forces stood back of the Government in this crisis, and that they must accept the terms of the Government or accept the consequences. 'They were warned that if they did not accept these terms and engaged in any acts of insurrection, riot or mutiny, they would be dealt with in a most summary way, and that if necessary the naval forces in the bay and the marines at Ancon and Empire would be used to maintain order, with the severest punishment for those who were responsible for disorders.' 'This warning had the desired effect, and the soldiers immediately declared that they would accept the terms of the Government.'"

### GEN. GROSVENOR TO RETIRE.

**Will Have Been Twenty Years in Congress at End of Present Term.**

Washington, D. C.—General Charles H. Grosvenor, Representative from the Eleventh Ohio District, and one of the foremost Republicans in Congress, has indicated his intention to retire at the end of his present term. Opponents have gained control of the Committee in Athens County, where he lives, but he does not admit that this would prevent his return. He has told friends he will be satisfied when he has served twenty years in Congress, and he is now in his tenth term.

### For President of D. A. R.

Nominations for president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution were made at the society's meeting in Washington, D. C.

### Ask Hyde to Resign.

General agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in session at the Hotel Savoy, in New York City, authorized a committee to wait on James H. Hyde and request his resignation as Vice-President in the interest of harmony.

### Strike Demonstration Routed.